SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

EAST WEST 東西報

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Court Evicts I-Hotel Supporters, Hears Conflicting Testimonies

By TERI LEE

SAN FRANCISCO — About 40 International Hotel supporters were forced out of a crowded courtroom by deputies last Monday after all seats in the room were filled.

Final arguments in the International Hotel eviction trial were delivered that day, and about 100 people turned out to listen. However, the courtroom only holds 60 persons, and Superior Court Judge Ira A. Brown ordered that everyone without a seat must leave.

The people departed, but moved back into the courtroom during the morning recess 1½ hours later and refused to leave, saying, "We want to show we support the tenants."

Many people were angry that extra chairs were not provided. (Extra seating had been provided earlier during jury selection.)

Despite pleadings from defense lawyers, people did not leave the room until five deputies moved in, threatening to slap a five-day contempt fine on anyone who remained without a seat.

The jury was not allowed back into the courtroom until the standing area was cleared, and then lawyers proceeded with their arguments.

The owners of the hotel, Four Seas Investment Corporation, have maintained that they have a right to evict tenants. The International Hotel Tenants Association (IHTA) says that Four Seas' eviction is in retaliation for the tenants' creating an aggressive tenants association, and notifying public officials about code violations which Four Seas did not repair.

ARGUMENT

Four Seas attorney William Bush told the jury that the retaliation charge only is valid if the defense can prove that Four Seas is violating the IHTA's constitutional rights of free speech and assembly.

Four Seas was under pressure from the City, not the IHTA, to evict the tenants because of an abatement act, said Bush.

Since Four Seas did not feel the building was worth repairing, it chose to demolish the hotel in compliance with the abatement, he said.

Four Seas always had intendced to develop the property, so they never intended to maintain a hotel establishment, said Bush.

Much of the IHTA's outreach activities occurred between the time eviction notices were sent out, and the suit filed and Bush stressed that the law prohibits owners from dealing with tenants during the 30 days.

Bush also said that Milton Meyer (a real estate firm) and Four Seas operated as separate entities, despite defense evidence that collusion existed between the two agencies.

Few government officials had been contacted by the IHTA, said Bush, and little contact between Four Seas officials and tenants actually was made.

Bush said that all negotiations between owner and tenants were conducted in a "gentlemanly" fashion so that there was no

(Continued on page 2)

HUA: NO FOREIGN POLICY SHIFT

HONGKONG — Premier Hua Kuo-feng, says the campaign to discredit Teng Hsiao-ping "is a serious class struggle" that is "further developing in depth."

He also said there would be no change in China's foreign policy as a result of the movement.

Hua spoke about the anti-Teng campaign at a banquet he hosted last week in Peking for a visting Egyptian delegation.

"The situation in China is excellent. The struggle initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao personally to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has already won great victories and is further developing in depth.

"It is a serious class struggle, a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution."

The premier assured his Egyptian guests, and other governments, that "the revolutionary line in foreign affairs formulated for us by Chairman Mao will continue to be implemented, and implemented even better."

In addition to his reassurances about China's foreign policy, Hua said the country's "socialist construction will develop forward still more vigorously."

One of the key criticisms of Teng was that he emphasized national economic development and ignored Mao's directives that politics must be paramount.

Hua's remarks were transmitted by the official New China News Agency. □

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL EXPANSION DELAYED AGAIN

SAN FRANCISCO — The City Planning Commission dramatically delayed granting approval or disapproval to St. Francis Memorial Hospital last Thursday for their proposed, federally-funded $11.4 million two-story outpatient clinic to be located on the northeast corner of Bush & Hyde Sts.

Hospital officials present predicted complete loss of all financial backing if the Commission did not grant immediate approval that afternoon. Angered by their threat, Commissioner Susan Bierman answered: "I don't have to be on this commission if I am going to be blackmailed every week."

Despite their urgent pleas, hospital officials never clarified what approval date would be acceptable to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare officials. A deadline date of May 17, 1976 was mentioned by St. Francis.

QUESTIONS

During the lengthy 4-hour hearing, community representatives raised numerous questions whether St. Francis is and would be responsive to the needs of the elderly, non-English speaking, and low-income.

St. Francis produced a series of memorandums, detailing meetings held with community groups and what actions the hospital intends to take in the areas of affirmative action, bilingual services, Chinese representation on the hospital board, community outreach, and supportive services to existing community health providers.

When asked if the full board of the hospital had reviewed and approved the memorandums, Gustav Knecht, president of the Board, answered, "no." Community spokespersons present argued that Board approval is necessary to legitimatize the contents of the morandums and to secure community input into all hospital planning.

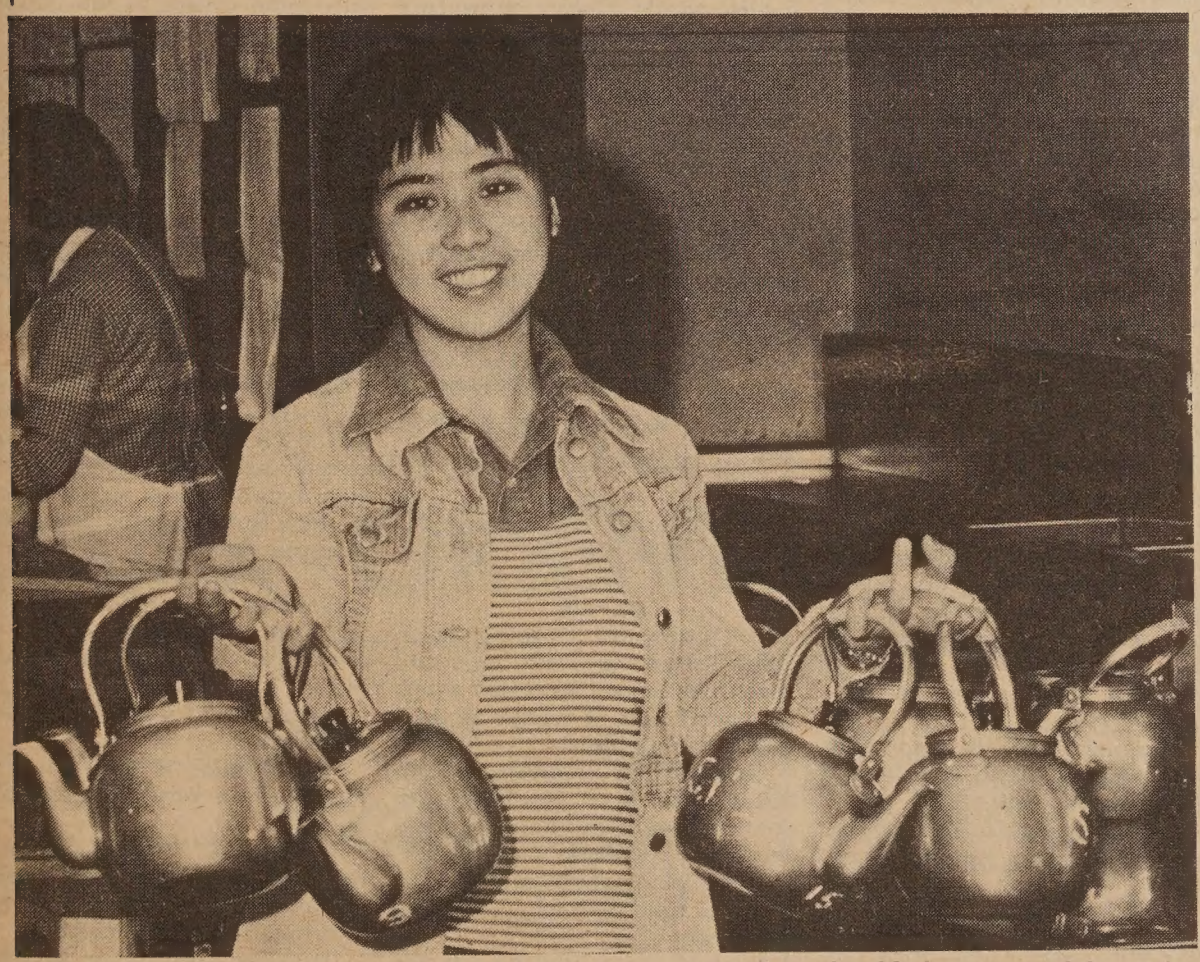
David K. Low, Chinese Hospital board member, warned the Commission that the St. Francis expansion would create unfair competition against the soon-to-be-completed Chinese Hospital Outpatient Clinic, also financed with federal funds.

Commissioner Charles Starbuck stated emphatically: "If I had to vote today, I would not vote in favor of the St. Francis project until I see some evidence that there is no conflict between the two hospitals." Throughout the hearing, Starbuck asked each witness if the St. Francis outpatient clinic was really needed and if would not duplicate existing services.

The board of St. Francis is scheduled to meet at noon on April 29. It is expected that the board will then take some kind of stand on the memorandums sent to community groups. The next City Planning Commission meeting is set for 4 p.m. that afternoon.

Community groups that have been negotiating with St. Francis Hospital to improve services to the Chinese community include Chinese Newcomer's Service Center, Self-Help for the Elderly, Chinese for Affirmative Action, Northeast Medical Services, On Lok Senior Srvices, Chinatown Resources Development Center, Kai Ming, Inc., District Council Health Committee, Chinatown Family Planning, Asian, Inc., North of Market Senior Organization, California Legislative Committee for Older Americans, and Sandigan. □

HELPING HANDS



Katie Hom, 16, a student at Galileo High, prepares to serve tea to the elderly citizens of the city's North Beach-Chinatown area who gather twice daily for low-cost meals at Jean Parker School. Katie is part of the YouthChallenge Program, made possible by an ACTION grant and sponsored in San Francisco by the Golden Gate Chapter of the Americn Red Cross. Under it, Asian American high school volunteers help serve meals, provide translation services and occasionally entertain the senior citizens at this meal site. They also work on a one-to-one basis, under ARC's TWINS Program, with teenage immigrants, helping them to assimilate into the community. □

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EDITORIAL

Consult the Community

The San Francisco population has gradually changed in the past decade. Due to the influx of Asian immigrants, the expansion of Chinatown and other Asian communities, and a number of other factors, the Asian population of this city has noticably increased.

For this reason, traditional service-related organizations and agencies, such as the St. Francis Hospital, should re-examine their goals and priorities in relation to the changing population pattern of the community. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to ask the Hospital to consult the community first when it has decided to expand its existing facility.

Consultation with the community should be an earnest effort on the part of the hospital board and staff. It should cover a broad base, beginning with an understanding of the needs of the community. Furthermore, we feel that St. Francis should work with, and not in competition to, the Chinese Hospital.

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INTERNATIONAL HOTEL TRIAL CONTINUES

(Continued from page 1)

grounds that the eviction was retaliatory.

VIGOROUS

Graham told the jury that Four Seas must have known about the IHTA's vigorous actions.

Petitions, flyers, pamphlets, rallies, demonstrations were methods used by the IHTA in the Chinatown community to publicize their plight, said Graham.

Since many officials in Four Seas had offices in Chinatown, oversight of the visible communication was implausible, said Graham. He noted that one in instance, leftlets were passed out near a business firm of one Four Seas director.

The abatement only offered Four Seas a chance to evict the tenants, since the IHTA already had told Four Seas they would repair the code violations themselves. Because of the extensive repair they intended to do, the IHTA also wanted a long-term lease, said Graham.

He also said little division existed between Milton Meyer and Four Seas. Milton Meyer was also an agent for Walter Shorenstein when he owned the building, so Milton Meyer would have known about pass demonstrations and negotiations between Shorenstein and tenants, said Graham.

Therefore, Milton Meyer would have notified Four Seas about the past aggressive activities of the IHTA, said Graham.

He pointed out that inaccuracies in Four Seas testamonies were "too numerous to mention" fully, and asked the jury to consider what motives Four Seas would have for not telling the truth.

Graham recounted contradictions in depositions and testamonies of Frank Wong, and Louis On, and G. Alfred Roensch, all Four Seas representatives (E/W 4-14-76, 4-21-76).

Graham referred to a letter written by Louis On, Four Seas broker, as a "smoking gun," because On had disclosed that Shorenstein had offered both to Four Seas and another potential buyer to pay for evicting the tenants.

Graham noted that Four Seas was not seeking damages from anyone but the IHTA (which excludes commercial tenants such as the Asian Community Center, Everybody's Bookstore, the Kearny Street Workshop, and the Mabuhay Restaurant), which demonstrated retaliation against the association.

The effect of a verdict for the defense would mean a return to a tenant/landlord relationship, said Graham, and tenants would not gain any claims to possession of the hotel.

The jury, half White and half Third World, listened impassively to over 25 witnesses during the last three and a half weeks.

Plaintiffs had estimated the trial would last one day. Defense had planned on five to seven days.

Judge Brown showed growing signs of impatience as the weeks went by and constantly expressed concern for the jury's convenience.

Last week's testimonies included an expert witness who cited the hotel with repair expenses which already had been fixed.

REPAIR

Leo Gosliner, testifying as an expert witness for Four Seas, said that hotel needed $250,000 worth of work before it would be adequately habitable.

Gosliner, an engineering consultant, has been involved with construction of the Fairmont Hotel, plus several other high-income properties in Hawaii, Miami, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

He told jurors that he felt the building was not worth repairing, and it would be cheaper to tear it down.

After a two to three hour tour with several other people, including city building inspector Raymond Tom, Gosliner submitted an itemized list of repairs totaling $250,000, he said.

However, under quetioning, his testimony developed more leaks than the Titanic, causing Graham to remark last Monday that Gosliner was "one of the least believable expert witnesses" he had ever heard.

When pressed, Gosliner could only remember touring two rooms for five minutes apiece, and inspecting two bathrooms for about the same time. He could not remember which floors these rooms were on, or what the living quarters looked like.

Gosliner told the jury that he also inspected the basement (where the Asian Community Center is located), and said he saw debris on the floor, inadequate lighting, bare wires, tapestry-like draperies, and "a prominent picture of Chairman Mao."

At that point several jurors smiled.

STAIRCASES

Gosliner also testified that the hotel had five staircases (a tenant later testified there were only two), and was not sure how many bathrooms were in the building.

However, his uncertainty did not stop him from submitting a $40,000 estimate on hotel bathroom repair.

Gosliner insisted that the tour was thorough, despite contents of a letter he wrote in which he called the inspection a "walk-through."

When Graham asked him if he had inspected any other areas of the hotel. Gosliner said that "I was relying on my earlier (1969) (inspection) for most of my information."

Graham pointed out that the hotel had been fire-damaged at that time and most of the damage had been repaired. Gosliner retorted that "I didn't see any improvement except in the (electrical) fixtures."

After decuting items not mentioned in the city code violations list, and eliminating items already fixed, Gosliner's $250,000 estimate rapidly was whittled down to $75,000.

"Now, I'm sure you are an expert in estimating expenses," said Graham, "but aren't you more used to giving estimates to places like the Fairmont Hotel than the International Hotel?"

"I'm more experienced with high-class hotels, yes," acknowledged Gosliner, but added that his estimates for the International Hotel was "closer to Holiday Inn standards" than Fairmont standards.

NOT AMIABLE

Gosliner also revealed that he and Tom, although present for the same tour, were not on amiable terms. "I don't think Mr. Tom and I spoke three words," he declared at one point.

"My opinion is that Mr. Tom did not do a very thorough job," he said.

Later, Gosliner told a reporter that he felt Tom was lenient because he sided more with tenants than the written code.

Another contractor testified that it would cost $14-15,000 to repair the rest of the building.

James Holland, who worked on the hotel to fix the 1969 violations,

(Continued on page 5)

LETTERS

Manzanar

To East/West:

That was a nice feature story by Teri Lee and her experience during the recent Manzanar Pilgrimage (April 21 East/West). The record of that event is important to the Asian American movement. Curiously, both of the local Japanese American dailies did not report on the pilgrimage. Thanks to East/West and Teri Lee it is now recorded.

One slight oversight was the caption to the Manzanar Plaque. It did not include the word "racism" as one of the causes of the internment.

Edison Uno,
San Francisco

To East/West:

. . . According to a photograph that I have of the plague, the word "racism" follows "hysteria."

Was this a typographical error or has the original plaque been replaced? The former is excusable, but the latter is not. White racism was the central issue of the Japanese-American concentration camps. To wipe out the memory of that would be like trying to understand the Chinese-American experience apart from such racist institutions as exclusionary laws, organized Christianity andCharlie Chan.

Ben Tong,
San Francisco

(The Manzanar plaque text reads: "in the early part of World War II, 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were interned in relocation centers by Executive Order No. 9066, issued on February 19, 1942.

"Manzanar, the first of ten such concentration camps, was bounded by barbed wire and guard towers, confining 10,000 persons, the majority being American citizens.

"May the injustices and humiliation suffered here as a result of hysteria, racism and economic exploitation never emerge again."

We are sorry for the typographical omission of the word "racism" in the caption of one of the photos in the April 21 issue of E/W. —Ed.)

Mao Courts U.S. Rightwing, Seeks Military Alliance

By DAVID MILTON

BERKELEY (PNS) — Mao's persistent and calculated courtship of the American political rightwing over the past few years has brought the U.S. to the brink of a major foreign policy transformation—underscored by James Schlesinger's recent statements concerning possible U.S. arms aid to China.

China's relations with the U.S. and the Soviet Union—not the pace of China's own internal revolution—may in fact have been the key issue behind the current turmoil in Chinese politics.

Foreign policy is never publicly debated in China. Political struggles between Chinese leaders are always handled in the Peking press as disputes over internal policies. Yet foreign policy has been a central issue in every Chinese power struggle since 1959, when Defense Minister Peng Teh-huai was purged for being too close to the Soviets.

FRICTION

While a number of internal factors are clearly involved in the recent leadership changes—such as friction between deposed Teng Hsiao-ping and Mao's wife Chiang Ching, and long-standing disputes over economic and educational policies—a series of events prior to Chou En-lai's death point to the build-up of a major confrontation over foreign policy.

Teng Hsiao-ping's greatest crime may have been to advocate a Chinese accomodation with the Soviet Union—Chairman Mao's greatest enemy—at the expense of Sino-American relations.

As early as September 1975, Teng and some of his associates were the targets of an attack in the Peking press—by young leaders close to Mao—against "capitulationists," a Chinese code word for those who want to settle differences with the Russians.

At the same time, however, Sino-American relations were reaching a crisis stage, virtually frozen for three years since former President Nixon and then Premier Chou En-lai signed the Shanghai Communique.

FRIGID

When Secretary of State Kissinger arrived in Peking in the fall to arrange a summit meeting between Ford and the Chinese, he found a less than usually cordial reception. And Ford's December meeting in Peking was noticeably frigid—revealing growing doubt among Chinese leaders, including Mao, that the U.S. would break off relations with Taiwan, establish full relations with the People's Republic—and, above all, stand up to the Russians.

A few weeks after Ford's "no progress" negotiations in Peking, China astounded the diplomatic world by releasing the Soviet helicopter crew held there almost two years as "spies," saying they now believed the crew's denials. It was a clear signal for a political and military rapproachement with the Russians—possibly the same sort of opening as the 1971 "ping pong diplomacy" was to the U.S.

As Chou's colleague Teng continued to consolidate his own national power, Washington began to fear that the Chinese leader whom Kissinger once called "that ugly little man" might be about to enact the recurrent American nightmare: Chinese reconciliation with the Soviets.

COUNTER MOVES

But Mao had his own plan. One of this century's leading military strategists, Mao has throughout his career shown both great caution and the inclination to take bold risks at decisive historical turning points.

Bypassing Kissinger, Mao began dealing directly with American right-wing or anti-Soviet politicians out of power like Nixon, Sen. Henry Jackson (D., Wash) and former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger. (Mao has followed a similar strategy in other countries by dealing with then out-of-power rightists like Britain's Dennis Healey—now the chancellor of the exchequer—and West Germany's Christian Social Union leader Franz-Josef Strauss.)

While Mao is the advocate of radical and egalitarian policies at home, on the international front he is more interested in military power balances than in revolutionary movements. Internationally, he courts the right at the expense of the left.

It has taken a long time for American political leaders to realize that Mao, the great radical revolutionary, might now be their closest Chinese ally. Before his death that position was usually accorded to Chou, incomparable diplomat and statesman, often lauded by U.S. analysts for his "moderation."

Yet Chou was also a favorite of the Russians, and his death in January was as upsetting to Moscow as it was to Washington. Given the right conditions, Premier Chou and his professional colleague Teng might well have been willing to exercise the same moderation for the Russians as they did for the Americans.

TRANSFORMATION

Now with Chou dead, Teng purged, and another of Chou's old colleagues Defense Minister Yeh Chien-ying resigning, Mao's efforts to court key U.S. rightwing politicians seem to be paying off—in the potential of an historic and world-shaking transformation of U.S. foreign policy.

That courtship has now resulted in the proposal by American conservative politicians of a Sino-American military alliance that could hem the Soviet Union in on all sides militarily. The Russians have indicated they would consider such an alliance a dangerous altering of the world balance of power.

Henry Kissinger's recent pronouncements would suggest that he views the U.S. as future holder of the balance of power in a world dominated by the emerging Soviet empire. Schlesinger and Reagan vocally reject this notion and argue for a foreign policy of regaining U.S. supremacy. Both sides agree on one thing: the key element of any U.S. world strategy lies in the U.S.-China connection.

Kissinger is the architect of a deliberate and cautious use of the Chinese connection. Schlesinger, now a Reagan advisor and leading spokesman for the American rightwing on military matters, has upped the ante—advocating U.S. arms aid to the Chinese to counter the 45 Russian divisions stationed on the Sino-Soviet frontier. And Schlesinger has announced he will visit China this summer, as if to say he will begin negotiations himself for a new U.S.-China military alliance.

Thus simply by sitting in his booklined study, Mao, the old revolutionary, may have pulled off one last political sleight of hand—engineering the transformation of the old U.S. China lobby into the new U.S. China lobby.

LOBBY

The old U.S. China lobby, which so long resisted any U.S. opening to the People's Republic (especially over the issue of Taiwan), was composed of many of the same persons who now represent the new China lobby—favoring rapprochement with China as a lever against the Soviets.

Nixon was the first defector from the old lobby. Now the rest are rushing in, armed with a new vision: military alliance with Peking. Taiwan hardly seems to matter to them any more.

Reagan, Schlesinger and Barry Goldwater (who has claimed that an American-Chinese alliance would be unbeatable) now constitute the new China lobby's executive board. Schlesinger is a particular favorite of some senior Chinese officials, who have echoed Mao's belief to foreign visitors that Schlesinger has an extremely accurate global view of Soviet power.

The question still remains whether the Chinese would accept a military alliance with the U.S. Now that Mao has chosen a new successor more amenable to his views—Hua Kuo-feng—the answer is quite likely yes.

AID

China would probably be willing, perhaps eager, to accept the kind of military aid suggested by Schlesinger. Precedents already exist. In October,1975, the Chinese reportedly made a direct bid to buy an advanced American-made computer that could be used both for oil exploration and to strengthen China's defense capacities.

China and the U.S. are already moving in concert in the global arena. As the Russians leave Egypt, the Chinese and Americans are moving in. In Angola, both the Americans and Chinese were on the losing side, but one may expect more contests with the Russians to come elsewhere.

As hopes for the SALT talks and U.S.-Soviet detente fade, the next big foreign policy move to watch may be the delivery of U.S. surface-to-air missiles to China, where they would be aimed at Soviet planes. Events puzzling to Westerners—such as Teng's purging and Nixon's invitation to Peking—may become clearer in that light.

(David Milton, who taught at Peking's First Foreign Language Institute from 1964-69, is one of a handful of American China scholars with the knowledge of Chinese political life to grasp the critical issues behind the current political turmoil there.

Milton, who now teaches sociology at University of California, Berkeley, is the co-author of People's China [Random House, 1975], and co-author with Nancy Milton of The Wind Will Not Subside: Years in Revolutionary China 1964-69 [Pantheon, 1976]. —Ed.)

'Not True,' Say U.S. Congressmen

WASHINGTON — China is not interested in buying American weapons or forming any defense alliance with the United States, according to a congressional delegation just returned from a visit to Peking April 26.

"The Chinese had irreconcilable differences with the Soviet Union," said Republican William Randall, "and they stressed their determination to be independent and self-reliant." □

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

Cantonese **BING** Mandarin **BING**
Rhyme with "SING"

This is an ancient word, which appeared in the oracle bone writings. The word appeared at that time as two persons standing hand-in-hand on the ground. It was written in stick-drawing style, not in the cartoon style as you see here. Since the modern appearance of this word resembles two Chinese words "stand" joined together, many scholars claimed that this word originated from the verb "to stand." That was not so. If you trace the development of this word, you will agree that the present form is simply a variation of the stick drawing.

Shoulder - to - shoulder is "together shoulder." "Together horse" is to ride abreast. To sit or stand in the same row is "together row." Parallel is sometimes called "together walk."

The Chinese consider the lotus a favorite flower, for the word "lotus" has the same sound as the word "to connect" or "together with." The lotus is thus looked upon as a symbol for reunion, marriage, and other happy occasions. Another reason is because the lotus usually grows in ponds. In spite of the fact that the lotus blossom comes out of the mud, it is able to bring forth all its glory to add much beauty to the world.

Among the many varieties of the lotus, there is one which is especially dear to the lovers. What is it called? "Together lotus!" Actually, it is nothing but an oddball lotus with two blossoms on one stalk.

Very smybolic for you lovers, as long as you "lotuses" don't shoot at or sue each other.

Gordon Lew

Cairo Signs Protocol With Peking

HONG KONG — A Chinese-Egyptian military protocol was signed in Peking April 22. Observers believe that it is a direct consequence of Egypt's abrogation of a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union a month ago.

Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat approached both India and China with requests for military spare parts last fall, sources said. India, after three months, turned down the request because of a Soviet veto. Peking, on the other hand, supplied Egypt with 30 engines for MIG-17 and MIG-21 fighter-bombers.

Revealing this gift in an interview recently, Sadat said the Chinese refused to accept payment. More important, he indicated they also declined to follow through with additional deliveries against payment, saying that they were not in the business of exporting arms. This was before the abrogation of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty.

After the treaty was abrogated on March 15, Peking took the initiative and advised Cairo that it was now willing to enter into a more permanent arrangement.

Sadat dispatched vice president Hosny Mobarak to Peking last week. Chairman Mao has a meeting with the Egyptian guests on April 20. □

38 KILLED IN TRAIN-BUS COLLISION IN TAIWAN

TAIPEI — Thirty-eight persons were killed and 44 others injured in a train-bus collision in central Taiwan last week.

The accident took place at 4:17 p.m. on April 21 when a bus of the Changhua Bus Co. collided with the south-bound express train at a railroad level crossing at Tatsuan village in Chunghua County, according to Chinese Information Service.

The locomotive of the express train was slightly damaged.

The bus driver, Chen Yi-hsing, and 23 passengers on the bus were killed outright. Fourteen of the 58 injured died shortly after they were sent to hospitals for emergency treatment.

Most of the bus passengers were students of a nearby junior high school who were going home after school.

Railroad traffic was resumed after 26 minutes of repairs. □

McGraw-Hill to Purchase HK Journal

NEW YORK — McGraw-Hill, the nation's largest trade journal publisher, has signed an agreement giving it an option to buy stock in the Hong Kong-based Chinese language journal American Industrial Report.

The four-color magazine, which prints six times a year, is the only journal distributed in China through nine Chinese state-owned trading corporations. It claims a pass-along readership of 250,000. □

Chinatown Meeting on Transportation

SAN FRANCISCO — The Municipal Railway and the Department of City Planning will hold a public meeting to discuss Muni's alternatives for improving transit services. Discussion will include #30 Stockton, #15 Kearny, #55 Sacramento, and more direct services to City College and the Richmond district.

The meeting will be held at Chinese United Methodist Church, 920 Washington Street at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 4. □

Test Taking Techniques Class

SAN FRANCISCO — San Francisco Community College District will hold a test taking techniques class on three Saturday, May 8, 15 and 22, from 1 to 4 p.m. Persons who are interested in taking Civil Service examinations, specifically PACE, could contact Eva Chin at Chinese for Affirmative Action, 398-8212 for information. □

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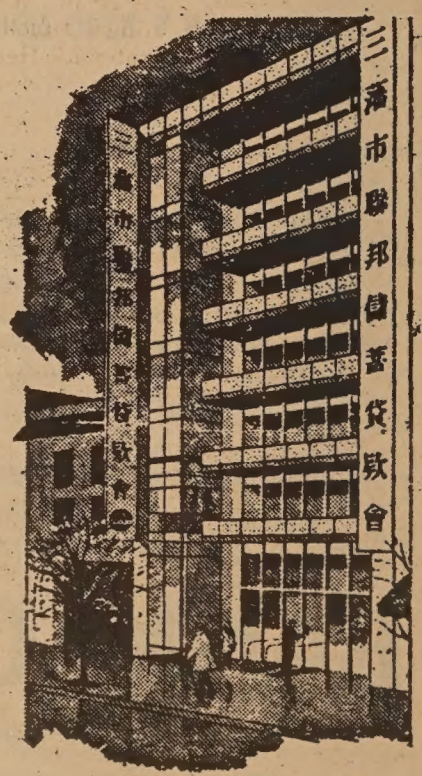
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Attorney General Issues Bilingual Election Guidelines

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edward H. Levi last week issued proposed permanent guidelines for the conduct of bilingual elections in 513 political subdivisions in 30 states.

The guidelines, which will become effective after a 30-day period for public comment, are the Attorney General's standards for enforcement of the 1975 Amendments to the Voting Rights Act.

The Amendments, which wre enacted last August 6, require political subdivisions to conduct elections in other languages as well as English where there are specified language minority groups.

The proposed guidelines were published April 21 in the Federal Register and upon republication will supersede the interim guidelines issued last October 3.

Levi said the interim guidelines have been modified in part as a result of experience gained in elections since the enactment of the Amendments and comments from affected jurisdictions and interested persons and organizations.

The Attorney General stressed that the objective of the bilingual election law is to enable members of seven language minority groups— American Indian, Alaskan Native, Chinese American, Filipino America, Japanese American, Korean American, and Spanish heritage—to participate effectively in the electoral process.

He said the law should be broadly construed by state and local election officials to apply to all stages of the electoral process so that language minority members may be effectively informed of and participate effectively in voting-connected activities.

Levi said compliance with the new law is best measured by results and a jurisdiction is more likely to achieve compliance if it has worked cooperatively and satisfactorily with language minority organizations.

The proposed guidelines clarify "targeting" under the law—a system in which minority language materials or assistance are provided only to certain persons or registered voters.

Levi said a targeting system will normally comply with the law if it is designed and used in such a way that all language minority persons who need language minority materials and assistance receive them.

The 513 counties, cities, towns, and election districts covered by the bilingual law were designated by the Attorney General and Director of the Census, Vincent P. Barbba.

Copies of the proposed guidelines may be obtained from the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF INTENTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
TO SUBMIT APPLICATION FOR
CONDITIONAL DESIGNATION AS THE
STATE HEALTH PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY
FOR CALIFORNIA
UNDER
THE NATIONAL HEALTH
PLANNING AND RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974, PUBLIC LAW 93-641

THE STATE AGENCY HEALTH PLANNING PROPOSED APPLICATION—describes the method by which the California State Department of Health will execute its responsibility to comply with the requirements for the State Agency designation under the provisions of National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-641.

HEALTH PLANNING ACTIVITIES—will be undertaken in collaboration with Health System Agencies and a Statewide Health Coordinating Council. Specific functions will be the preparation of a Statewide Health Plan, development of a State Medical Facilities and Services Plan and administration of a certificate of need program. These plans and the certificate of need program are expected to have far-reaching effects and to affect the building of health facilities and provision of medical services.

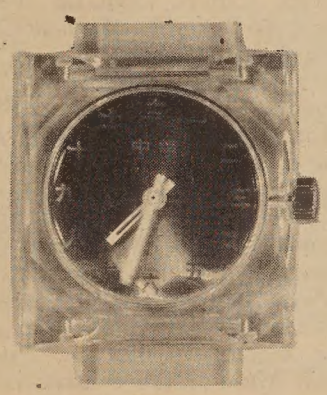
COPIES OF THE PROPOSED APPLICATION— are available without charge by writing or telephoning
Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
State Department of Health
744 P Street, Room 576
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-445-1945

Copies of the proposed application are available for review Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the above address, any of the State Department of Health District Licensing Offices, central offices of the County Health Departments, the offices of the areawide comprehensive health planning agencies, and the office of other applicants for designation as a health systems agency.

PUBLIC MEETING AND PUBLIC COMMENTS—written and verbal comments may be given at the public meeting of the Advisory Health Council, Thursday, May 13, 1976
State Office Building
455 Golden Gate Avenue
Room 1194
San Francisco
9:30 a.m.

Comments will also be accepted up to May 31, 1976. Please send comments and other written supportive materials to
Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
State Department of Health
744 P Street, Room 576
Sacramento, CA 95814

CHINESE WATCHES



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Chinese Refugees in Soviet Kazakhstan

NEW YORK — Over 100,000 people from Central Asian groups like the Uighurs, Tatars and Uzbeks have fled from China to Soviet Kazakhstan, according to a Soviet journalist living in the border region. This began about 20 years ago, but took on mass proportions in the early 1960's after Sino-Soviet relations worsened. The influx has dwindled in recent years because the border is tightly watched "on the other side," the journalist said.

The Soviet press has alleged persecution of non-Chinese minorities by Peking, but Turakhan Nazarov, editor of a local Uighur language paper, found the motive for flight was "not just discrimination—they were hungry."

According to a *New York Times* article based on conversations with Nazarov and other people in the area, the Soviet government set up reception centers in border towns to provide food, clothing and medical help to the immigrants. They have been resettled, many of them continuing in sheep breeding while their children attend boarding schools.

SCRIPTS

Accustomed to the Arabic script used in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China, some of the older immigrants had difficulty reading the Cyrillic writing used in the Soviet Union. A newspaper written in Arabic is now published for them.

Sino-Soviet tensions have been reflected in a war with words. The Soviet Union changed the Chinese-sounding names in the border areas to Russian ones. The Chinese, on the other hand, are planning to switch to a Latin script, according to a recent report.

In addition to Central Asians, there are also Ukrainians, Poles, Koreans, Kurds and Gypsies in Kazakhstan. Russians outnumber the Kazakhs among a total population of 14.5 million.

There are also over a half million Germans, descendants of 18th century German settlers in Russia. Manyu were deported to Kazakhstan by Stalin in 1941, after the war broke out. They were rehabilitated in 1956 when Stalin's cult of personality was attacked, but they have not been allowed to return home from Central Asia. They have put down roots, but those who want to leave, according to one German engineer, are more likely to try for West Germany than for their Volga homeland. Nearly 24,000 have been permitted to emigrate since the beginning of 1970, according to West German figures.

The second largest republic after the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan stretches from the Central Asian desert to Siberia. Its one million square miles include the virgin lands, cultivated two decades ago to yield the nation more grain. It has mining, industry, and even the Soviet space center of Baikonur.

Top Soviet officials have been leaders in Kazakhstan. Party leader Leonid Brezhnev was party secretary there from 1954-56. The present first secretary of Kazakhstan is a member of the Politburo, and a former official of the republic will be the new Soviet Minister of Agriculture. □

Voting Rights Conference at Hastings

SAN FRANCISCO — The United States Commission on Civil Rights will be conducting a day long conference on "The 1975 Voting Rights Act: The Responsibility to Enfranchise" at Hasting School of Law, 198 McAllister St., on May 1. Registration is free.

The purpose of the conference will be to provide information on the bilingual provisions of Public Law 94-73, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as amended in 1975, and the California laws and election codes governing public elections.

The Voting Rights Act protects and strengthens minority citizens' right to vote throughout the United States. The 1975 minority language provisions require certain political subdivisions to provide electoral materials in languages other than English when that subdivision has more than five percent of the citizens of voting age who are members of a single language minority group and the illiteracy rate of such persons as a group is higher than the national illiteracy rate.

The morning program begins at 9 a.m. and includes an explanation of "The Voting Rights Act" by Philip Montez, the Western Regional Director of the Commission and a statement on the "State Responsibility" by March Eu, the Secretary of State. The three afternoon (1:15 p.m.) workshop panels composed of representatives from government and community organizations will focus on three topics: "Policy/Data Analysis", "Legal Services Task Force", and "Community Outreach". □

I-HOTEL

(Continued from page 2)

based his estimates on rates previously used to fix the hotel.

Holland admitted that the repair work was done without a building permit, which was a violation of a city ordinance. However, he said that only an owner could take out such a permit, and International Hotel residents were unable to find Four Seas representatives to have them issue such a permit.

"I felt the issue was important enough to work without the permit," said Holland.

He used the code violations list as a working priorities list, and repaired the most serious violations first.

Building Inspector Raymond Tom also testified last week.

He admitted that many of the 1974 violations already have been repaired before the abatement act.

Defense lawyers include Nelson G. Dong, Graham, Russell Kubota, Michael Lee, Garrick S. Lew, Paul Picardo, and Ronald Wong.

William Bush and Michael A. Duncheon are legal counsel for Four Seas. □

The YMCA Aims at Value Education through Programs

By RICHARD SPRINGER

SAN FRANCISCO — For Matthew Fong, becoming executive director of the Chinatown YMCA late in 1974 was a homecoming. He was brought up through the Y program when he was young and remembers the days "when you knew practically all the kids in town."

After two decades serving the Hong Kong YMCA and social service work with North East Medical Services in San Francisco and the Oakland Chinese Community Council, Fong is back "where my heart is" serving the Chinese Y in San Francisco.

He credits the lay volunteers as a major force behind the Y's active and successful operation. This year's sustaining fund drive has topped the $30,000 mark, $2,000 over the goal.

Matthew Fong (Photo by Ken Mar)

PROJECT

One innovative project is a facelift for some of the interiors of the YMCA building at 855 Sacramento Street. With help from Asian Neighborhood Design, some young members of the Y clubs are participating in the planning and the work in renovation of the women's locker rooms. Fong cites the cooperative effort as a project that "has program value." "The kids take pride in what they are doing." Later, if anyone dirties the lockers, someone will say, "hey, that's my job you are ruining."

Camping season is coming up and the Y will be busy. There's a five-day camp for girls at La Honda and a nine-day excursion at Silver Lake in the Sierra Mountains (Aug. 21-29) for the boys. Fee for the boys' camp is a low $72.50 per person and the camp is well supervised with an all-volunteer staff of about 35.

"Supervising a boy in camp for nine days is almot the equivalent of having the boy in the club at home for half a year," states Fong. "Most of the camp personnel are club advisors and they further nurture club members during the camp." The Y is planning a camp fair on June 12 to raise money for camp scholarships and camp tuition.

VALUE

Fong sees the role of the Y as that of instilling a value education in the young, giving them the chance to learn to make their own decisions and helping them to form friendships and character. "The YMCA is non-denominational and inter-denominational," Fong says. "We are a good bridge between society and the church." The Y can function with religions, Moslem or Buddhist, for example, without conflicting with their teachings. The network of Y's around the world maintains a cooperative effort. The Chinatown branch raised $1600 from club members during 1975 for the YMCA World Service, the international arm of the Y which provides assistance to needy Y branches.

"One of the greatest supporters of our Y youth work is the Alpha Ram Omega (ARO) Men's Club," Fong says. On Easter Sunday, the club served over 800 breakfasts to raise money for the youth program at the Chinese Y. The club was found in 1950 by 18 young men. "Over the past 25 years, the club has been the most dependable resource of leadership and financial support for this branch," adds Fong.

Other programs at the Chinatown Y include a "learn to swim" program that has a few hundred participants now and will swell to between 400-500 during the summer months. Eligibility is decided by height and not age. The cost is modest at $2.00-12.50 and low income people receive the training free.

Adults and newcomers to the community are served by forums on subjects such as: income tax, social security, immigration, health, job training and housing. Immigrant youth participate through field trips like supermarket jaunts, museum visits, circus visits, ball games, and instruction in handicrafts and on how to relate to their new American environment.

"BULGING OVER"

During the summer months, the Y is "bulging over," Fong says, and more space is needed for club activities. He feels that the larger community and the Chinatown organizations and associations have been supportive in Y activities and fund drives. Many community leaders serve on the Y Board and the Y Council. The annual membership drive co-chairpersons this year were K. L. Woo and Henry H. Lee.

Young people who have had scrapes with the police generally stay out of trouble if they become involved closely with Y activities, in Fong's opinion. He admits that some gang activities in the Chinatown community keep the Y from sponsoring large dances or nighttime social activities in Chinatown. Most of the Y dancers or parties are small affairs for Y members only.

Fong, an ordained minister of the United Church of Christ, serves the City Y as a member of the task force on staffing policies. The Chinese Y is a unique institution in the U.S. (there's a Y branch in New York that has a Chinese department and a small Chinese Y in Boston run by a white person), and Fong says that the San Francisco administration has a feeling and an understanding of the Chinese branch. He says he has experienced no discrimination in his dealings with the San Francisco administration. Fong likes what he is doing and he wants more volunteers from the community to give a helping hand at the Chinatown YMCA. □

Asian Caucus Formed in State Capitol

SACRAMENTO — Assemblyman S. Floyd Mori (D-Pleasanton) today announced the formation of an Asian Caucus comprised of Asian legislators and staff personnel of the California Legislature.

The Asian Caucus will be working to establish a communication network with the Asian communities, identifiying specific Asian problems, and advising and informing the Legislature of Asian issues.

"I, along with Assemblyman Paul Bannai and Senator Alfrede Song, feel that Asians must become stronger in making their concerns heard and represented. We also must become more aggressive in competing for key job opportunities and appointments available in the State in order to have more Asian representation in the govenrment process," Assemblyman Mori said.

Atomic Research in China

SAN FRANCISCO — "In the field of Atomic science, we inherited nothing from old China—no equipment, no instruments, no books, no materials," a woman scientist writes about the atomic energy research program in China.

Wang Cheng-shu, research fellow in the Institute of Atomic Energy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, recalls, in an article published in *China Reconstructs*, that instruments and laboratories had to be built from scratch. when the Russians withdrew their specialists in 1960.

JADE

At that time, the Chinese were left with machines they had ordered from the Russians. But some of these did not have key components. Scientists like Wang, who were trained in the United States, and young people in their twenties worked to build the component parts themselves. Even a jade craftsman participated in the project. He cut and ground a tungsten block by hand because industry did not yet have the special tools needed for such hard metal.

The Chinese scientists also advanced in their research on high-energy theoretical physics. According to Dr. Wang, the hypothesis that elementary particles are not the ultimate units of matter attracted attention among world physicists in 1966.

"World interest was again shown our work in 1973 when a possible heavy charged particle was observed by a large magnetic cloud chamber in a cosmic ray observatory on a mountain about 10,400 feet above sea level," she writes.

SERVILITY

Criticizing the revisionist line that advocates "servility to everything foreign," Dr. Wang writes, "we redesigned and improved many pieces of old equipment. We improved the reactor this way and greatly raised its efficiency."

A group of four women concentrated research on a method of diagnosing early cancer with the aid of radioisotopes. They developed a method of diagnosing the early symptoms of liver The instrument they developed is used widely for general check-ups in rural areas. "Now we do our best to provide industry, agriculture and medicine with the kinds of isotopes they need," Dr. Wang writes.

The number of researchers is growing, and women are playing "an ever-increasing role." They now make up about one-fourth of the members of the atomic energy institute.

WOMEN

"During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius we criticized the reactionary Confucian maxim that 'men are superior, women inferior' spread by Lin Piao." More attention is given now to selecting and training women for scientific research. Many women have become heads of divisions and groups doing research.

Dr. Wang herself has been honored by being chosen as a deputy to the Fourth National Congress held last year. Wang studied and did research in the United States. She returned to China in 1956 and joined the atomic energy research program. □

Judy Yung SF Library Commissioner

SAN FRANCISCO — Mayor Moscone has appointed Judy Yung to the city's Library Commission last week.

Currently the director of the Asian Community Library in Oakland, Yung has wide experience working in the community. She was librarian of the Chinatown Public Library, and associate editor of East/West. Her column, Chi-am Corner, appears regularly in this paper. □

Stanford Club Offers 1976 Cultural Grant

PALO ALTO, Ca. — The Stanford Area Chinese Club has announced a cultural grant of $1,000 for 1976.

The Honors/Awards Committee of club welcomes the submission of projects or studies (reports, films, plays, publications, etc.) which would help to "develop an appreciation and understanding of Chinese culture and of the Chinese American in this country."

For details, write Jeanne Fong, Stanford Area Chinese Club, P.O. Box 1147, Palo Alto, CA. 94302. □

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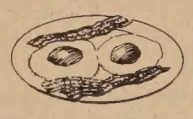

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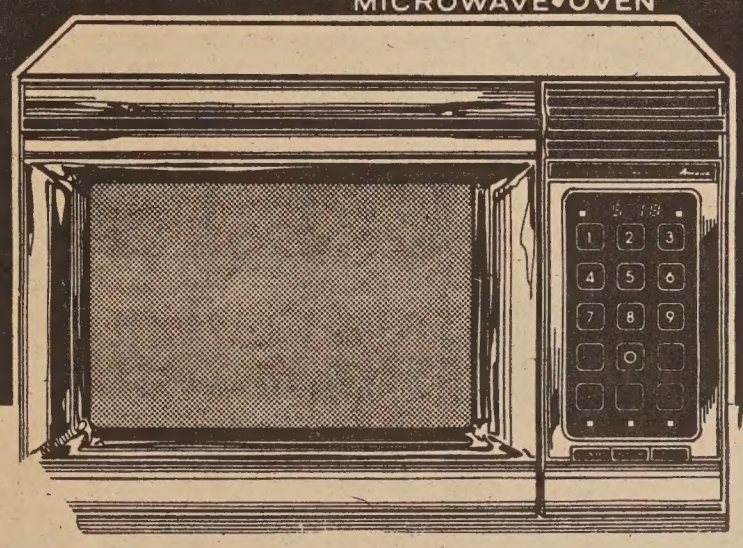

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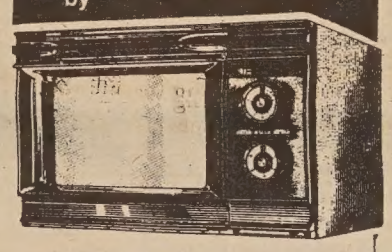

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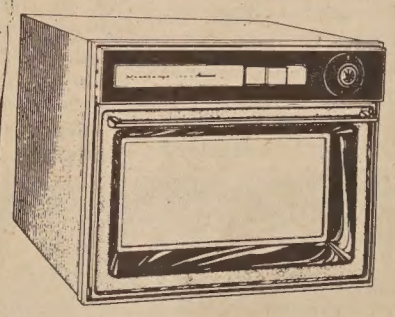

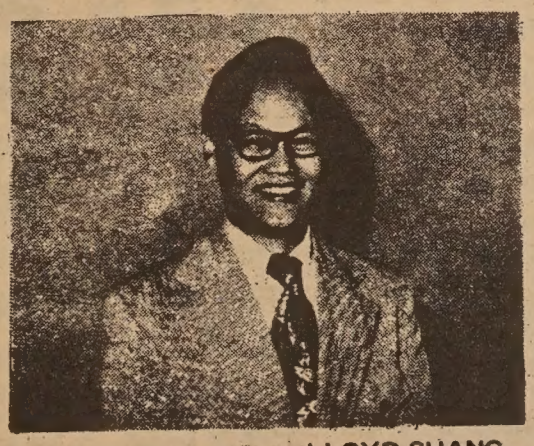

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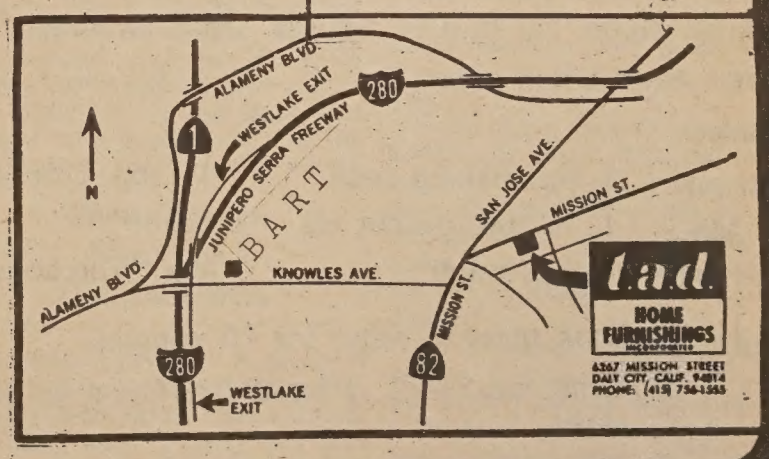

DEEM SUM

Girls dressed in chi paos as fashioned in the 1930's.

If anyone asks you what is the traditional Chinese dress, you may say the chi pao. It has the stiff collar, side clasps and slits up the legs identified as the Chinese look.

You would be right in one sense—the basic design hasn't changed since the 16th century, although the passage of time has tightened the fit, shortened the length and lengthened the slits. But you might be mistaken about its origin. The modern chi pao is an adaptation of a dress worn only by the Manchu nobility. In fact, the name means the robe (pao) of the banner (chi) people, as the Manchus were called.

The chi pao became a fad beginning in 1927. That was when troops moving to seize the capital from the warlords focused public attention on the north. One unexpected consequence of the Northern Expedition was that women started wearing the chi pao.

A government decree on what could be worn on state occasions gave the chi pao official status as one of the permissible styles of dress. A woman could wear a blue floor-length chi pao or a blue silk jacket over a black skirt. The chi pao became chic, the jacket and blouse lost favor because they were identified with the decadence of the warlord period.

Since then the chi pao has been cut to suit any number of purposes, from the seductive look of Suzie Wong to the neat attire of the middle-aged woman.

* * *

Feel like taking a snooze on board a plane?

You can sleep on a "bed" aboard Singapore Airlines' 747s beginning June 1.

The company claimed it will be the first airline in the world to convert the upper-deck lounge facilities into full sleeping accommodation.

What next? Maybe a swimming pool.

* * *

Here's another item from Singapore:

If you have $2,000 to spend on a meal, try a 100-course Chinese banquet for 14 people which will take four evenings to eat.

A Singapore restaurant is offering the meal, similar to those served to the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi during the turbulent 19th century rule of the Ch'ing Dynasty. The banquet will include fried bear paws, crane soup and snake meat - to say nothing of antelopes genitalia with duck meat.

Alka Seltzer tablets are free for the asking.

CAA ADVOCATES FOR MORE MANAGEMENT-LEVEL CHINESE

By TERI LEE

SAN FRANCISCO — "Asians aren't aggressive enough."

"We'd be happy to consider an Asian for the job, but we can't find any Asian who is qualified."

"Yes, we hire Asians. We have many Asian clerks and technicians in our company."

These employer remarks are often heard by members of Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA), an organization which is breaking down job stereotypes of Asians and pushing for more Asian representation in the job market.

Few people know the difficulties involved better than Isabel Huie, CAA project coordinator of the Mayor's Manpower Affirmative Action team.

MONITORS

Huie monitors affirmative action programs in companies. She speaks with employers to push for more Chinese American hiring. Huie also disseminates information about available jobs, and recommends names for various boards which are seeking Asian representation.

The program's main push is to get more Chinese Americans into management positions, where they are underrepresented. Most Chinese are in clerical, technical, or middle-management position, says Huie.

Huie's job is difficult because employers' attitudes are slow to change, and the current economic situation is tight. Many employers are reluctant to hire or promote Chinese. So penetration into management is limited.

Despite the difficulties, Huie believes it is important to emphasize Chinese efforts to get into upper management jobs. although a greater need for unskilled jobs may exist, discrimination against Asians will not change unless management becomes sensitized to the problem, says she.

Huie points out that CAA and Manpower are funded on a year-to-year basis. So, with the limited time they have, they want to have as much impact as possible to change discriminatory job patterns.

"Employers say that Chinese

Huie (Photo by Ken Mar)

won't ask for promotions like Whites, and so they don't think Chinese want to move up," says Huie.

ASK

"But in our culture we don't ask for things—our actions are supposed to show our merits. CAA puts the burden back on the employers. We tell them that they should counsel and develop the potential of Chinese they employ," says Huie.

CAA also discovered that, often, in-house Asians are not told of position openings, so the company can effectively keep them from advancing. Huie has invoked federal rules to stop this practice.

Huie says that to even be considered for a job, often a Chinese must be vastly superior to her or his White counterpart. "Some employers tell us they'd be happy to consider a Chinese for a job if he were qualified. But qualified means superqualified for Chinese," says she.

She admits that some Chinese take advantage of the program to get high level jobs, and then don't help other Chinese get jobs, but she believes the program's accomplishments outweigh this problem.

CORPORATIONS

She points out that many affirmative action programs have been set up in various corporations. Since dealing with CAA, for instance, Bechtel has promoted several in-house Asians to better jobs.

In addition to advocating for more Chinese in management levels, CAA keeps a file of some 1,000 people and their skills for employers to peruse. People who are listed must be between state poverty and low-income guidelines, and qualify under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Huie also works with other Asian groups. "We support each other," she says. "it's helpful to have a lot of us to pressure employers to understand our concerns—they don't like to see a lot of bodies."

The other organizations include the Chinatown Resources Development Center, the United Pilipino Equal Employment, and Japanese Community Services Center.

ATTRACTED

Huie previously worked as a clerk in the San Francisco School District ten years ago, and then "I became attracted to the idea of helping the community when federal funds became available to set up social programs."

Huie worked at the Chinatown English Language Program, and when that program branched into locating jobs, she became employment coordinator. In 1974, she joined CAA as project coordinator for the Manpower program.

She enjoys working as project coordinator because "you see bigger changes on a higher level, even though you don't see the changes overnight. I'm in direct contact with the people who make decisions." □

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MABEL'S TABLE

Mabel C. Lai

SIRLOIN STEAK CHINESE STYLE

中 式 牛 柳

1 lb. top sirloin steak

1 large onion, cut into 16 wedges, separate petals

2 tsp. fresh lemon juice

Marinade:

½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. MSG
¾ tsp. sugar
1 tsp. baking soda
1 ½ tbp. peanut oil
3 tbp. water
1 ½ tbp. corn starch
1 egg
1 tbp. Worchestershire sauce

Sauce:

1 cup water
¼ tsp. salt
½ tsp. MSG
¾ tbp. sugar
1 tbp. catsup
1 ½ tbp. Worchestershire sauce
½ tbp. A-1 sauce
½ tsp. sesame seed oil
1 beef bouillon cube

Method:

1. Soak meat in water for 10 minutes.
2. Drain meat well. Trim all fat. Cut meat into 2" x 2" x ¼" slices.
3. Marinate meat in marinade overnight in refrigerator. Add lemon juice.
4. Bring sauce to a boil. Remove from heat to cool.
5. Heat a wok or skillet with 6 tbp. oil till white smoke appears. Dip pieces of meat in sauce then pan fry in skillet at medium high heat.
6. When one side is brown, about 3 minutes, turn the meat.
7. Fry few pieces at a time only. Repeat till all meat is done.
8. In a separate wok, sauté onion, adding salt to taste. When done, add 2 tbp. sauce. Quickly stir the onions few times till they are well coated with the sauce.
9. Put cooked onion on a large platter. Spread steaks on top.
10. Heat the sauce till warm. Pour some sauce over the meat just before serving.

ASIAN LOBBY IN WASHINGTON

By SARA CHIN

SAN FRANCISCO — "When you deal with these three nations' lobbies—Taiwan, South Korea and Japan—you've got one that's defunct, one that's deadly and one that should be getting more for its money," says an analyst of the Asian lobby in Washington.

Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, professor Asian Studies at Johns Hopkins University and others in Washington have observed recent changes among Asian lobbyists since America started reassessing its role in Asia.

DRAMATIC

One of the most dramatic changes has been the fall from grace of the Nationalist Chinese. According to an article in the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, there are few Taiwan lobbyists left in Washington. The Nationalists used to have the support of many powerful Americans who equated the safety of Taiwan with that of the United States. Columnist Joseph Alsop and a group of congressmen headed by Senator Karl Mundt could once be counted on to howl down any threat to Taiwan's claim as America's main ally in Asia, but not any more.

Until 1972 the Taiwan lobby aimed at keeping the People's Republic out of the United Nations and getting trade and foreign policy favorable to themselves. An organization like the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the UN was privately funded by Americans, but worked mainly to promote the interests of the Nationalists.

INFORMATION

After the UN admitted the People's Rpublic, this group became the Committee for a Free China, dealing basically in the distribution of information. While not a formal lobby registered with the federal government, it has 23 members of Congress on its national advisory board, giving it a still-substantial influence on Capitol Hill.

Martin Wong, special assistant to the ambassador from Taipei, says his government no longer maintains regular lobbyists. The embassy does this work itself, 'Nobody else is paid to talk for us."

Probably the last vestige of the old days, Anna Chennault, wife of the late World War II Flying Tigers chief, is still influential among conservative politicians. In 1972 she was listed as one of 30 powerful people by a Washington news magazine for her power within the Republican Party. A staunch supporter of Nixon in 1972, she is a member of the Republican National Finance Committee and will be a Republican Convention delegate this summer. She is vice-president of Flying Tiger Airlines and a director of a Washington bank.

RULE

"It was a rule of thumb that the Asia lobby was good for $10-15 million a year in money you could see—legal fees, campaign contributions, trips and the like," says one veteran attorney who represented the Taiwan textile industry for 25 years.

Following Watergate, the laws on reporting campaign financing have contributed to a much smaller amount of money spent by Taiwan, South Korea and Japan. About $2 million was reported last year, and secret payments are also believed to be less than before.

According to a study done by Dr. Thayer of Johns Hopkins, the Japanese could be getting more for their money. Their embassy and consulates in different parts of the country hire local public relations firms to help them promote trade and foreign policy goals on a regional basis. They also have the government funded US-Japan Trade Council which has become a source of trade information for lawmakers and businessmen.

BILLS

The eight other registered groups promoting Japanese industrial interests have spent a lot of money without much visible effect. The Nissan Motor Company, for instance, paid one lobbyist last year more than $66,000 over four months. Over $20,000 of this went for country club membership, luncheons, hotel bills and entertainment for the lobbyist himself.

Dr. Thayer says the Japanese are more effective among American academics. He calls the Japan Foundation, which promotes exchange programs, an "androgynous sugar daddy," helping American students to finish their graduate work in Japan.

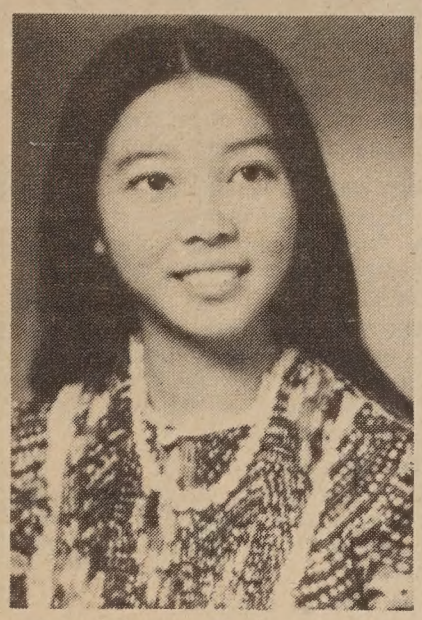
The relative newcomers to Washington's big league of lobbying are the South Koreans. Their aggressiveness, however, is beginning to be counter-productive.

KCIA

A Congressional committee is investigating the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and its harassment of Korean-Americans, (about 80,000 in California) who oppose the South Korean government. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is also investigating two senior members of Congress who allegedly received bribes from Koreans a few months ago.

The South Koreans rely on prominently placed Koreans in Washington. One is Suzi Thompson, a Korean-born aide of the Speaker of the House Carl Albert. Thompson is known for throwing lavish parties for influential men in Washington. These were reportedly financed by a member of the Korean embassy identified as an intelligence agent.

Another figure connected with the Korean lobby is Park Tong Sun. Among other activities, he has helped the Korean government make rice purchases in this country. His name was in the news last year, when it was revealed Park had loaned money to the husband of Betty Ford's press secretary. Shortly afterwards, the man committed suicide and the secretary resigned. □



Pianist Misara Chan

Misara Chan, a Menlo College freshman, will present a piano recital Friday, April 30, on campus in Menlo Park. The performance will be at 7:30 p.m. in the Florence Moore Auditorium.

The program will include Beethoven's Waldstein Sonata, Scriabin's First Piano Sonata, Chopin's Fourth Ballade and Ravel's Ondine. The recital will benefit the student scholarship fund. □

DEADLINE

East/West welcomes news releases, announcements, and articles. Copies should arrive at this office on Friday for the next Wednesday's issue. Writers should keep the original copy of their work. Send duplicates only.

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An 'Intruder' Remembers A Shanghai Childhood

(The following are excerpts from an article written by Georges Fischer, a producer for station KNXT, in the Los Angeles Times, April 21.)

Those oldtimers who had a chance to visit Shanghai in the old days would remember the "foreign concessions" where Chinese were ruled by foreigners in Chinese lands. The colonialists would use troops from Annam (Vietnam) and India to govern the Chinese, pitting one against the other.

So often many of us failed to see modern China in the light of old China. This short article will give us a glimpse of old Shanghai from one man's perspective. We appreciate Mr. Fischer's honesty and perceptiveness in sharing his reminiscence. *-Ed.* □

As I look at the calendar, it was just around this time in the spring, 49 years ago, that I left Shanghai, my birthplace, for good. I was 12 then, certainly old enough to remember things, yet my memories of that particular day are dim.

Surely my *amah* must have wept that spring day. She had rocked my bamboo cradle and wheeled my bamboo pram, taught me how to string beads, scrubbed my back in the morning and evening, and walked me in the French park—Parc Koukaza—where the only Chinese allowed were the attendants of Caucasian children. She kept lacing or buttoning my high shoes until the day I left.

The small liner, steaming north along China's coast, stopped at Japanese-controlled Tsingtao, where the beautiful beach was barred to Chinese. Three days later, in Harbin, we boarded the Trans-Siberian train for the long journey to Moscow.

We spent the summer of 1927 in Vienna and in Austria's lake country, where my father was born. Then, before they returned to China, my parents deposited me at a boarding school near Geneva. I did not know that I would never see Shanghai again.

The links to my city of birth remained in a flow of letters from my French mother, although the only news that affected me the first year was that my old *amah* had found a new home.

My father, working very hard to make too much money, still managedto visit Europe almost every year, but only for a few days. He was a brilliant international lawyer who pleaded in four languages in Shanghai's Consular and Mixed Courts. He served as legal adviser to the Chinese government and the Bank of China, defended big-time swindlers and Bolshevik spies and won a record divorce settlement for the faithful Chinese wife of one of the local tycoons, a Jew from Iraq.

My memories of Shanghai, generally more painful, stretch back to the triumphant salvo from Allied gunboats in the Whangpoo River on Armistic Day, 1918, when I was 4. In the early '20s, I repeatedly heard the bark of machine guns and rifles from beyond Zikawei Creek, the open cesspool on the edge of the French concession; rival Chinese factions were exterminating their prisoners.

Still vivid is the day I first became aware of Chinese resentment. How old was I then? Perhaps 10, perhaps only 9. I was walking home from the French Municipal School when, under one of the sycamore trees lining Route Vallon, stones clattered close to me. I looked around and saw the culprits, 25 or 30 meters away: a small group of Chinese youngsters, professional beggars, probably. They laughed raucously and shouted ugly Chinese words. I felt like running, but boyish pride made me keep my pace normal and my head erect.

Those frightening stones delivered a message I would never forget. From that moment on I knew that I was an intruder in Shanghai, unwanted and hated; that the color of my skin was wrong; that I was a participant, however inadvertently, in a kind of subjugation.

There were other painful moments. At one of the intersections of Avenue Joffre, the French concession's main street, I saw an Annamese policeman mercilessly beat a richsha coolie charged with a minor traffic infraction. The policeman, a colonial puppet of the French, hit the defenseless coolie with his truncheon until he fell bleeding to the pavement. Chinese onlookers watched in silence and made no move. But there was a smell of anger in the air.

Some time later, my young eyes witnessed the same kind of brutal scene along Bubbling Well Road, in Shanghai's International Settlement, which was dominated by the British and Americans. The sadistic policeman this time was a turbaned and bearded Indian Sikh; he, too, a colonial puppet.

Years have passed, and the world has become a less indecent place. History makes amends: With the exception of Hong Kong, China now belongs to the Chinese, and the greedy foreign trespassers are gone. The silver dollars my father left when he died in Shanghair during World War II are still there. So are his gold bars and his potful of Chinese bonds and stocks, and the money he invested in apartment houses for whites only.

Some of my father's rare snuff bottles—my only heirloom and my only remaining tie to those days in Shanghai—were stolen recently from my Los Angeles home. It was a cruel loss, but it felt like retribution, however long delayed.

My Shanghai, that sinful alien enclave, is gone. It has grown into the world's largest city, proudly ruled by the Chinese. And now, with the loss of those small bottles, my sense of guilt about the place, formed within me more than half a century ago, has finally lifted. The book is closed. □

Chang Meets Nine U.S. Congressmen

HONG KONG — A group of nine U.S. congressmen led by Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.) had a friendly talk with deputy premier Chang Chun-chiao in Peking last week.

The Americans are concluding their week-long visit to China. □

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COLLEGE STUDENTS looking for a summer job with East/West, mainly meeting people and writing, may send sample article and resume to the Editorial Dept., E/W, 838 Grant (Suite 307), S.F., CA. 94108. Interesting position, good experience , low pay.

CHINESE For Affirmative Action is seeking an Affirmative Action Officer to develop affirmative action job commitments and work with employers to provide advancement opportunities for Chinese. For a more detailed job description and information contact Isabel Huie at 398-8212.

ASIAN AMERICAN Social Work Training Project, Sacramento, Seeks Director. For information, write AASWPT, 2200-6th St., Sacramento, CA. 95818.

Two temporary TEACHER INTERNS are needed to teach related vocational and conversational English in the classroom, on a small group basis and on a one-to-one (individual) basis, and to assist in developing materials according to specific needs of students. Salary range: $650-700/month. Closing date: May 7, 1976. If interested please apply at: Chinatown Resources Development Center, 615 Grant Avenue, 4th floor, San Francisco, California 94108, (415) 391-7583.

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Salary negotiable. Contact Mr. Huang at 692-1677.

You are invited to an INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' celebration on May 2nd at 7:30 p.m. in the Chinese Culture Center auditorium in San Francisco Chinatown. The program will include interesting presentations expressing unity with workers and oppressed peoples around the world, as well as the historic and present struggles of Chinese working people in the U.S. The program is put on by the "Chinatown Committee to Celebrate May Day." Admission is free. Childcare will be provided.

EVENTS

WED-FRI. APR. 28-30, 9:30a.m.-3 p.m.
Rummage sale by Notre Dame des Victoires mothers guild, 566 Bush, SF.

WED. APR. 28, 12 noon.
Lecture "Women in traditional China" by Prof. Arthur Wolf, Room 86, Graduate School of Business, Stanford U.

WED. APR. 28, 8 p.m.
Lecture: "From Han Rubbings to Shantung and Beyond" by Wilma Fairbank, Asian Art Museum. (Gen. $2, Students $1) SF.

THU. APR. 29, 7 p.m.
Lecture: "How Educators View Asian Am Students in Secondary Education" by Michael Honda, Ed 242, San Jose State U.

THU. APR. 29, 6:45 p.m.
Films: Freedom Railway, Night at the Peking Opera, One Man's China, at Lurie Rm, Main Library, SF.

FRI. APR. 30, 9a.m.-5p.m.
Bus trip to Monterey, Chinese Community Council, Oakland.

SAT. MAY 1, 12 noon-11 p.m.
28th annual Cameron Carnival, 920 Sacramento, SF. (781-0401)

SAT. MAY 1, 6 p.m.
Chinese American Inst. of Engineers Scholarship benefit dinner/dance, Empress of China Rest, SF.

SAT. MAY 1, 7-9 p.m.
Hawaiian Luau of the South Bay Chinese Club, at Sangha Hall, 32975 Alvarado-Niles Road, Union City. (792-3871)

17th Century Flute Found in Korea

SEOUL, Korea — A jade flute given to a 17th century Korean scholar-official by the Chinese emperor was found last week in Tamyang.

A record preserved together with the flute states that the official, Chong Mu-yong, went to Peking on a diplomatic mission in 1630.

"Chong played a Korean composition on his reed flute at the request of the Chinese monarch," it said. "The emperor endowed his own flute made of jade in appreciation of the performance."

The flute was kept in the home of the 12th descendant of the Yi Dynasty official. □

SUN, MAY 1, 7:30 p.m.
International Workers' celebration, Chinese Culture Ctr., SF.

SUN. MAY 2, 8:30 a.m.
Legal Conf. for Elderly, Sheraton Palace Hotel, SF. (558-2126)

SUN-SUN. MAY 2-9, 10a.m.-6p.m.
Garden Show, Lakeside Park Garden Ctr., Oakland. (273-3062)

WED. MAY 5, 12 noon
Lecture on Chinese marriage law, Prof. Victor Li, Rm 86, Graduate School of Business, Stanford U.

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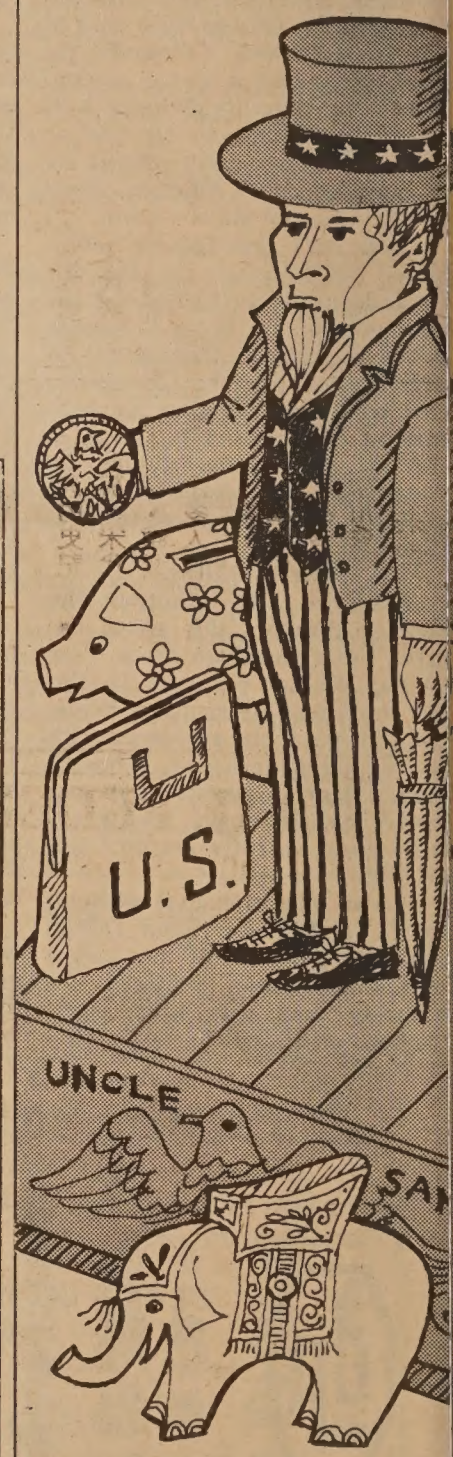

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司馬遷和他寫的史記

（續上期）㈢

李甲孚

史記對後代的二十四部正史影響很大。班固寫漢書完全採用史記的材料，也有採用史記原文的。所以趙翼說：漢書一百篇當中，有一半是得自司馬遷的史記。

唐人劉知幾寫的史通說：自有史記的名稱以後，東漢寫史就叫漢記。梁武帝叫人寫一部通史，完成六百二十卷，秦以上的事蹟以史記做藍本，兩漢的事蹟完全抄史記的紀傳原文，體裁也和史記完全相同。

其他的史書如范曄的後漢書、陳壽的三國志、李延年的南北朝史、歐陽修的五代史以及後代的正史，都是模倣史記的體裁編成的。

史記自黃帝寫起至漢武帝止，共包括十二篇本紀、十篇表、八篇書、三十篇世家、七十篇列傳。共一百三十篇，五十二萬六千五百字。最後一篇第七十是太史公自序。

史記的分析

㈠本　紀

本紀的名稱在史記以前就有。司馬遷用本紀的體裁敘述帝王的事蹟，並把它跟書、表、世家、列傳並稱，是以前沒有過的。

本紀中有一篇項羽本紀，後人認爲項羽不是帝王，他的事蹟不該列入本紀。但日本人瀧川認爲秦始皇的孫子子嬰投降以後，天下大權在楚，把項羽列入本紀沒有什麼不對。

㈡世　家

世家是很早的古史書。司馬遷用世家做史目來敘述王侯各國的事蹟，是他的一大發明，但自漢書起的正史世家一律改爲列傳。史學家批評司馬遷把孔子列入世家不倫不類，因爲孔子不是王侯，日本人瀧川則以爲孔子的後人的學問功勛都沒有墜落，可以列入世家。

㈢列　傳

清人趙翼陔餘叢考說：在古書中，凡是記事立論和解經的書都叫做「傳」。史記用「傳」專門記載一個人的事蹟，是司馬遷首創，以後的正史都倣照史記用傳了。司馬遷寫的七十篇列傳，歷代學者稱讚它的、批評它的有蘇洵、李笠、盧文紹、柯維騏和日人瀧川等人。蘇洵分析史記的列傳：有的本傳上寫得很隱晦，在其他傳上才加以紓發，這是爲了「與善」的原故，使它又隱又彰；有的列傳不願意當事人「獨蒙惡聲」，只在列傳最後的「論」或「贊」中對當事人的缺點加以評論，這種筆法是司馬遷開的先例。後人批評這一種筆法又直又寬，可以「懲惡」。

㈣表

史記共有十篇年表，是完全倣照周代的譜諜寫出來的。列侯、將相、三公、九卿，功名很顯耀的就爲他們分別立傳，一般無功無過的大臣，不可能替他們每個人立傳，又不能把他們的名聲埋沒掉，就改用年表的方式來寫。

年表的體裁也是司馬遷創出來的。班固後來寫漢書曾倣照史記的年表的格式作了七個表，宋史倣照史記寫了宰相和宗室兩表，遼史有八個表，元史有六個表，明史有五個表，新唐書、金史、新元史的表，也都是倣照史記的年表寫出來的；其他的正史都沒有用表。日本人瀧川評論史記的年表不但是紀傳，而且有編年。

㈤書

史記的八書也是司馬遷創造出來的。書的內容純粹記載朝廷的典章制度。自史記創立書志的體裁後，班固寫漢書就倣照史記的八書編寫了十篇書志，漢書律歷志是倣照史記的律書和歷書寫的，漢書禮樂志是倣照史記的禮書和樂書寫的，漢書食貨志是倣照史記平準書寫的，漢書郊祀志是倣照史記封禪書寫的，漢書天文志是倣照史記天官書寫的，漢書溝洫志是倣照史記河渠書寫的。

後漢書、晉書、宋書、南齊書、北魏書、隋書、新舊唐書、新舊五代史、宋史、遼史、金史、新舊元史、明史和清史稿的志也都是倣照史記的「書」的體裁編出來的。只有梁書、陳書、南史、北史沒有編志。

史記有十篇只有目錄，沒有正文。這十篇是景帝紀、武帝紀、禮書、樂書、兵書、漢興以來將相年表、日者列傳、三王世家、龜策列傳、傅靳蒯成列傳等十篇。這十篇正文是後人遺失的，也有人說漢武帝看過史記中的武帝紀，很不滿意，就把那十篇拿掉了。那是一種謠言，因爲武帝根本沒有看過史記。

漢元帝和成帝時代，有個博士弟子褚少孫愛好史記，他把遺失的十篇一一補寫進去。班固批評這十篇的文詞很「鄙陋」。褚少孫補寫的史記實際上不只十篇，凡是史記文中有「褚先生曰」的，可能都經過褚少孫修改過。

後代註釋史記的書，在本國有唐代司馬貞的史記索隱，張守節的史記正義，宋代裴駰的史記集解。宋代王應麟、洪邁、明代顧炎武、清代方苞、王鳴盛、趙翼、錢大昕、王念孫、沈家本和近代梁啓超等二十多人也寫有考證史記的文章。

日本研究史記的風氣特別盛，著名的史記學者寫了不少的考證史記的專文，比較出名的日本史記學者有齋藤正謙、近藤守重和瀧川資言等二十多人。瀧川資言寫的史記會注考證很受到中國讀書人的重視。（未完待續）

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每月十號之前存欵，由一號起計息。本會在聯邦政府立案，歷史悠久，資產雄厚，法定儲備金之充足，首屈一指，本會轄下所有戶口，皆有聯邦政府保險四萬元，安全可靠。

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眞理隨筆

人到中年百事愛

余卓雄

說「人到中年百事哀」的人，他的宗教修養一定有限。不然，他爲甚麽那樣悲觀呢。在我教會有一位女士，從不像西方的習慣那樣對自己的年齡守口如瓶，她向大庭廣衆宣佈說：「我今天昂然進入四十五歲！如你不信，看我的駕車執照。」她笑得活潑自然，那拖滿背後的黑色秀髮，像一座不老的叢林，間中有一兩根銀色的，在陽光裏閃爍，眞是對生命的讚美。

小保榮才滿了週歲，已經能叫出「伯伯早」，我才醒覺到自己和「叔叔」的階段道別。在學校裏，教授們總要把「先生」冠在我的姓名上，這種光榮，對於一個剛過了青年的人，實在受寵若驚。小時候，我對人生最偉大的志願是：「等我到了十八歲……」想來不值一哂。

中年之福，在於發現百事的可愛，那不過是下一半的開始。中年的表姊也同意說：「不老也不太年青」，總之恰到好處，現在才有資格批評世事，是青年人眼中的長輩，老年人眼中的青年，也沒有晚年的軟弱，青年的魯莽。

中年人應該有成熟的自省力，再久一點，要改造而未達的地方要腐爛了。他明白完美的眞諦，就是在不完美中找出還有價值的地方。社會學家說今天的人性迷亂，由於人口過密，然而照我所觀察到的，却是人類一般比前長壽，大部份不是怕死，就是怕生，所以問題便擴大了。

中年人有忍耐，他不要在一個凌亂的客廳中發脾氣，如果他有興緻，他可以發勁收拾一下，否則他便索性坐在報紙堆和衣物的小丘之間。因爲他知道任何不如意的環境，遲早都要成爲過去，我對這方面的體驗最深。馬克吐溫說過：「假使你不高興當時的天氣，請稍候五分鐘，就要發生變化了。」

保羅承認「我作孩子的時候，話語像孩子，心思像孩子，意念像孩子。既成了人，就把孩子的事丟棄了。」一個在身體上「成了人」的，如果心靈意念還像孩子，那才可怕。

大約人人都曾有過一個改造世界的理想，現在正可檢討成功了多少。中年人曾爲那個完美的世界盡過力量，他心裏一定十分滿意，他爲過去的驚險憂慮安然渡過而慶幸。

中年人很珍惜友愛，他不能孤僻自守一世，他常常想到別人，爲孩子們準備一個三文治上學啦，在節令撥個長途電話給長年的恩人啦，去和在養老院的親友談半句鐘啦，他自己所得到的賞賜，不下於受惠的人。

他的價值觀早已轉變了，不像從前那樣專思想物慾的享受，他最感激的地方是「今天還活着」，他似乎聽見自己的脈搏在跳躍，他留心日常的飲食和工作起居，充分地運用每一天。八十歲的日本天皇來訪美國，問起他關於當年珍珠港的感想，他表示懺悔不已，我希望他能告訴他的臣民，不要再夢想征服世界那一套，至少不是利用槍炮。

中年人不能老氣橫秋，在青年人的活動裏，他保持那一股活力和豪爽，他是個大孩子，永遠有青春的氣息。

最重要的，他必須多多接近上帝，永生的開端是我們信賴的一剎那，不是等到死後。傑舅父五十歲時有重病，他迷信打太極拳爲唯一長生之道，請了一個私人的教師回家指導他鍛鍊身體。我大着胆子對他說：「你打了一百年也要走，你信上帝麽？」

他說：「唔，那是青年人的事情。」兩個月後，他與世長辭，他於手無力地伸開，有點像太極拳的第一道手勢。

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金山客批世情

盲婚

日本津市十五盲男人與十盲女人舉行相親，希望有締結良緣機會。

金山客曰： 未能相睇，謂之「盲婚」。

未婚同居

根據一項民意測驗，未結婚而同居者最快樂。

金山客曰： 不快樂時可避免辦理離婚手續也。

近視

香港 居民 達半數 患近視。

金山客曰： 如能高瞻遠矚，亦不會在股票風暴中扮「大閘蟹」矣。

噪音

專家認爲，噪音影响人類健康甚大。

金山客曰： 應包括「河東獅子吼」在內。

製造國民

英國經濟衰退，助長人口繁殖。

金山客曰： 工廠無可製造，惟有「製造國民」而已。

佛教信徒

佛教傳來美國，信者多爲富家子弟，彼等厭倦物質，棄俗潛修。

金山客曰： 若爲窮人，日夜捱工，何來時間參禪？

堅持到底

倫敦一對老夫婦，廿年互不理睬，僅作筆談，最近申請離婚。

金山客曰： 簽署離婚書仍是用筆，可謂堅持到底。

得咳笑 現場錄音

靠激

祖父：阿明仔咪咁大聲嗌好唔好啊？你嗌到我耳都聾咗喇！

明仔：阿爺你聾咗重聽唔到添，我實行再大聲的嗌都唔怕啦。

一言驚醒

妻：我警告你，如果你再出夜街，我實行同你離婚！

夫：我想來想去總唔知點樣同你攪離婚好，多謝你指教，呢次得咗。

「華埠慶祝五·一委員會」在五月二日晚上七時半在華埠文化中心禮堂舉行盛大慶祝，節目豐富，免費入場，歡迎各界人士踴躍參加。

再談「作客心理」

（接自第十四頁）

，亦應盡其所能，參加華人社區的活動，以共謀推進。

士各有志，固不能拘諸一格。但無論其一意期步虬髯創業於高麗，鄭昭立基於暹羅的後塵，抑或但願一如蘇武之持節以歸漢。但爭取自身之權益，共謀群體的福利，則是事所應當，而理所應爲的。

要知今日是人權的時代，何況是居住在注重民主，尊重人權的美國，倘選居民（或籍民）的權利亦不爭取，實屬不智。即以桑情梓誼而言，參加社區活動，以推進華人社區的福利，亦是義所當爲的。

所以，即使無意入籍而爲美國的公民，亦不應純是抱着作客的心理，而應以居民的身份，爲自身的權益與群體的福利而努力。

（陳文受作）

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薪金：面議。
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職位：地產實業公司經濟發展及財政處理副經理。
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再談「作客心理」

過去，中國人對於托身立命這個問題，有兩種不同的看法。其一認爲「鳥飛返故鄉兮，狐死必首邱。」而堅執其老死鄉土的意向。一則認爲男兒志在四方，而有了何處非託身之所的見解。但總以前者佔絕大多數。蓋前昔交通不便，由於生於斯，長於斯，謀生於斯，因而形成了深重的地域觀念。更兼彼此間的接觸不多，風俗習慣有別，一個遠適他方的人，對於當地環境雖不至於不能適應，但終有若干隔膜之處，因之亦就有了長安雖好是他鄉的感覺，而認爲寄身異地是一種無可奈何的處境，衣錦固急要亟歸故鄉，縱不得志，亦當謀求葉落歸根，而不願終老異地。

但今日的情形已經不同，因交通的便利，天涯猶若毗鄰，地北天南，往來無阻，每個國家，都是諸色人等雜處，且民主風氣日張，種族間的歧視，亦漸趨消除。一般上來說，每個地區的居民，都已享有居民所應享有的權利，所居之地，亦即自己享有民權的地方，他鄉猶如故鄉，所以作客他方的心理，在理是應亦隨之而減退的。至於因生活習慣之略有差異而感煩惱，這只不過是暫時性的事情，由於入境隨俗，不消多久，自然是能夠適應的。

居留於美國的華人，以近年來此者佔大多數，他們之離開中國而來這兒，無非認爲本土當前的生活環境不如理想，而美國則是較好的地方，因而作了這個選擇，但心理上，多是存着一項期待，就是當中國的情形有所改變，而已認爲是一如理想時，即便歸去。所以亦就存着那作客的心理，對當前許多現實的問題不加理會，而一意地在期待那歸去的時日。

但政治風雲變譎莫測，要待至那一天才能如願以償，這是一個未可知之數。而擺在面前的，却有不少切身的問題，是不應不予以理會的。

所以不願終老異國，而期待重返故園，這是一種值得稱賞的民族國家觀念，無可非議。但純抱着作客的心情，對當前若干所應致力的事情不加理會，實屬不當。

要知居住在某一個地方，宅的政治環境都是與自己有切身關係的，所以有這樣的一句老話：「你不理睬政治，但政治却要理睬你。」像許多近年來此的華人，過去可能對政治亦是毫不關心的，但政治却不放過他，而在認爲不勝煩厭之下，終於只有遠走他方。

但無論居住在某一個地方，亦自有宅的政治環境，而身爲居民，既履行居民的義務（像納稅等），亦自應爭取居民所應享有的權利。且處身於一個社會之中，亦應負起促進群體福利的責任。

美國雖是個注重民主，尊重人權的國家，但由於是個以白人爲中心的社會，積習所關，時至今日，對於弱小民族，仍然存有若干歧視與不平等待遇的情事，這是應該致力爭取，以求解除的。

所以身爲弱小民族的一份子，實不應純是抱着作客的態度，即使不願轉籍而以主人自居，亦應以居民自許。以爭取自身所應享有的權益，兼之促進群體的福利。

即以各處的華埠而言，有待改進的事情極多，從華人的福利着眼

（下轉第十三頁）

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美西岸居民認華人最先來美

中國探險家在幾世紀以前歐洲人首先發現新大陸之前就已經到過加州的內陸山谷，有這個可能嗎？

但是這些人沒有再回去，因此中國人就沒有繼續做進一步的探險，是不是可能？

在當地種植橘子的申路易說：「我一直都聽說是這樣，而當我看到證據，也正像我所聽到的傳聞一樣。」據說那些運氣欠佳的探險家所遺留的證據就在他的樹下。

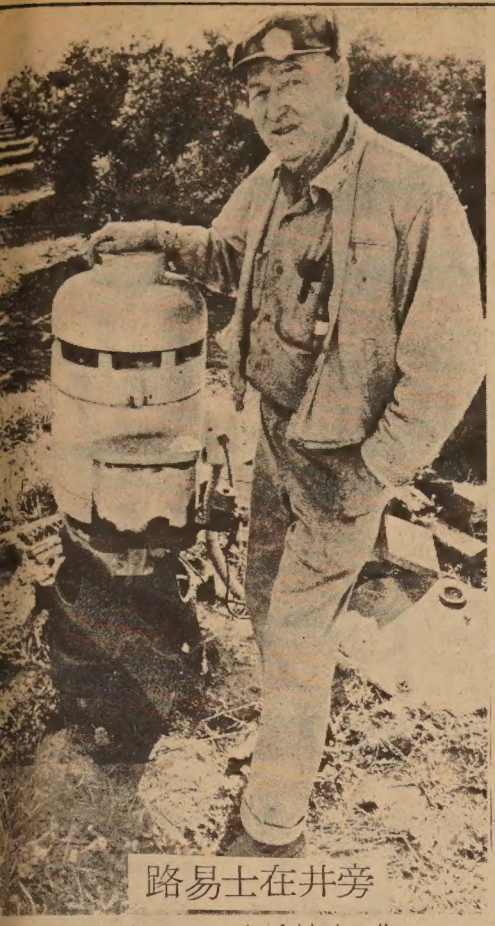
這是一個流傳在加州格蘭郡聖克里門河西岸的著名故事。傳說中是這樣的：

一九三〇年代中期，本來要在目前所使用的那口井旁邊挖井做灌溉之用，但在挖了幾尺之後却發現一個堅硬的東西。挖井的人堅持了一段時間，想鑿穿它，但最後還是只有設法先把那些金屬硬塊拿出來再說。因此，他們放棄了那口井而改爲現在的地點，很容易就挖到了水源。

那些金屬塊據說像鉛的顏色，但却更重。由於好奇，他們拿去給專家鑑定，得到的驚人結論是金屬塊可能來自中國人的盔甲。

那次失敗的挖井工作就在現在的聖克里門河流域半里之內，這一區是河床地，區內阡陌縱橫。當地的許多老橡樹也顯示出自從河床移至現址已經歷經好幾百年。由於這些點點滴滴，因此許多年來造成各種推測。

申路易先生又說他聽過幾個當地居民引用



路易士在井旁

B. B. St. Louis at the fabled well

該證據而達成的結論是可能有一船中國探險家在幾世紀以前在那附近遭遇到悲慘的結局—極可能是早在歐洲人踏足加州之前。

他的鄰居，瑞德也說了一件與此有關的趣事：幾年前，當他在夷平一塊靠申路易那邊的土地時，有一大堆貝殼出現。「誰知道這是怎麼回事？也許這一帶過去是海底吧！」

申路易又提醒說：「這一切還僅止於謠傳而已。我父母在我剛出生時買下這塊地，現在我都已七十二歲了。在一九二〇年代時由於母親生病，父親才把地賣了出去而搬到城裡去住。」

「那些事情發生時這塊地是老懷白的主權，他是此地的一個醫生。到四十年代初期，我才再向老懷白買回這塊地。他從來沒提過參加鑑定的專家究竟是誰，而我也一直沒看過那些金屬塊。」

申路易的太太則說當他們在討論要買回那塊地的時候，她曾經拿過一次傳說中的金屬。「有我拳頭這麼大，像鉛的顏色，但還要重多了。」她這樣形容。

老懷白先生的姪媳婦也提到她記得老先生曾談過那次的神秘發現，但是她能記得的細節並不多。「我只記得他說在掘井的時候發現有硬金屬塊，有人說那是來自中國的盔甲。此外，我就別無所知了。」

申路易又說曾聽說當地一位教員擁有其中一塊金屬，但此人和老懷白均已過世，到現在，再也沒有任何人有那種金屬塊了。甚至於也沒人知道發現金屬的地點離目前那口井有多遠和在那個方向。

「但是幾年前曾有一群人在那一帶試着找過，還打了一個地洞，却沒有結果。」申路易太太又說：「他們超越了私人的土地界限，這是不應該的。」

這些勘查者遭遇了任何對此有興趣的人都可能碰到的同樣問題—很容易就碰到地層之下隨水而來的許多砂礫而不得不停止挖掘工作。

其次，另外還有一個困難。申路易繼續說：「當你碰到大量的地下水時，如果想用抽水機導出來，絕對不能淹到我的橘子林而引起任何傷害，必需要自行設法處置這些大量的水。」

此外一個阻撓勘查工作進行的因素，就是申路易根本不答應任何人接近他寶貴的橘子樹，以免造成任何損失。

「唯一我可以接受的是由學術機構所做的科學研究。當然，還是要在不傷害到這些樹的原則下進行。」停了一會，他又補充說：「也許這只不過是個神話故事罷了，但如果仔細想想，又覺得有很大可能性。」「果眞有這回事的話，那也必然是好久好久以前的舊事了。」

（原載沙加緬度蜂報。東西報龍華譯。）

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北京拉攏美國右派 主要目的防範蘇聯

鄧小平事件 與親蘇有關

（本報訊）美國國會議員一行九人上週往北京訪問後，已在四月二十五日返抵美京。該團團員米蘇里州議員威廉·蘭道對記者說：「我們與張春橋副總理及外長喬冠華會談九十分鐘，所得結論是：中國無意購買美國軍火，更無意與美國組織軍事聯盟。他們與蘇聯有不能調協的分歧，但一再指出要以獨立自主和自力更生的方法去處理國防事務。」

自從美國前國防部長施辛格指出美國曾一度考慮供應北京軍火，以防蘇聯，及警告蘇聯之不可靠後，即被總統迫之辭職。而上月施辛格已接納北京邀請，定六月往訪中國。

美國中國學者加州大學教授大衛·米路頓認爲中共主席毛澤東正在拉攏美國右派勢力來防範蘇聯。（參看本期第三頁）米路頓曾在北京第一外語學院教授多年，對中國政治現況極爲明瞭。

米路頓認爲最近鄧小平被黜，其中最大原因是他有親蘇的傾向。去年周恩來病重時，鄧氏釋放在新疆被逮的三名蘇聯空軍，宣佈中國方面認蘇方「飛行失方向誤入邊境」藉口可信，致歉放人並由國務院「宴別」這三名疑諜。米路頓說這事令毛氏大怒。後因福特總統訪華沒有什麼成果，由毛氏主動邀尼克遜訪華，向美國右派拉攏。目的也是希望右派出力反蘇防蘇。因此美國便有華盛頓北京間軍事聯防之說。

上週北京與埃及簽訂軍事條約。原來數月前埃及已向印度及中國要求購買飛機零件，因爲兩國都有製造蘇式MIG戰鬥機機件工廠。但三個月後印方回答說因爲蘇方反對故不能供應，而北京却送埃及三十部飛機發動機，不收分文。上月埃及廢止埃蘇友好條約後，北京即邀埃及派員前往談判。可見兩國關係也是針對蘇聯的。

米路頓更認爲北京攻擊鄧小平爲「投降派」，並用水滸中宋江的例子來影射他，便是指鄧向蘇「投降」。

美國現正考慮是否將一些電腦器材（可作採石油及軍事兩用者）售與北京。如北大西洋條約各國不反對後，美國也可能將其他軍事儀器售與中國。觀察家認爲美中間不會在外表上設立聯防組織，但可能有默契，加强聯繫，互相獨自防範蘇聯云。

醫院擴建問題 應與社區商洽

（東西報社論）三藩市聖法蘭西斯醫院要求市府城市計劃委員會准許擴建。但爲社區各方組織反對，委員會一再拖延，至今未批准。現訂明天再開會時才作決定。

三藩市人口比率在這十年中有顯著變遷。爲着較多的亞洲新移民來此定居、一部份白人遷到鄰近小埠、及嬰孩出生率的普遍下降，使三藩市亞洲裔居民及其他少數民族率每年遞增。正因爲這樣，一些以前是專爲白人服務的機構再不能保持清一色了。這些機構如要繼續爲本區市民服務，就應該自動地與亞裔及其他少數民族接頭，明瞭社區的特點，認清市民的需求。這樣才能認眞的爲社區服務。

同時，東華醫院擴建用的是聯邦的錢，聖法蘭西斯的也是。將來兩所醫院應該合作，而不應互相作商業性的競爭。否則聖法蘭西斯設備好，房間多，對東華醫院的醫療中心來說是異常不利的。

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